BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 9 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1863. NO. 128.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Late and Interesting from the North.

RICHMOND, April 6.—The *Examiner* has Northern dates to the second inst. A dispatch dated Cairo first says Sherman's expedition to upper Yazoo returned without accomplishing its object.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—A dispatch from Sumerset says Gen. Gilmer's forces attacked the rebels under Pegram in a strong position near Somerset yesterday and fought them five or six hours and whipped them badly. Our loss does not exceed thirty; that of the rebels unknown.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says it is now no longer whispered as a secret that Burnside has gone to Western Virginia, and that a large portion of his old command ere this is West of the Alleghany. The same paper says the administration confidently anticipates news of an important success by the fleet in the rear of Charleston, arrangements having been perfected for commencement of the attack on the 27th. If the batteries at Stono can be taken it is believed the Federal troops can be landed and the city reached without assaulting Forts Sumter and Moultrie. The Republican Unionists have elected their candidate for Governor in Rhode Island by twenty-eight hundred majority. They have a large majority in the Legislature. The Boston *Herald* says Burnside with his command has been assigned to the Department of Kentucky to support Rosecrans, under the idea that a formidable invasion of Kentucky is at hand. Gold advanced in New York on the 2d to 158¾; Cotton advanced nearly 20 cents per pound. Sales at 74, with upward tendency.

From Port Hudson, &c.

JACKSON, April 4.—It is reported at Port Hudson that Banks has fallen back. One division of his army is at Baton Rouge, the rest are down the river. The *Appeal* has been received. Chicago dates to the 27th state that there is great consternation in Kentucky owing to the advance of the Confederates on Lexington. Troops are reaching Cincinnati freely. Burnside is in command, but too sick to take the field.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal* says that Col. Richardson's guerrillas fought a regiment at Summerville, killing and wounding eighty. It is stated that 5,000 troops were shipped from Memphis ostensibly for Vicksburg, but after night were sent North.

From Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, April 4.—Nothing additional from the front this evening. Skirmishes with the enemy's pickets are of daily occurrence, but a general engagement is not considered imminent. A freight train ran off near Cumberland Mountain, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to-day. No lives were lost. Bob Johnson, son of Andrew Johnson, is reported to have been captured by our cavalry at Triune.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 6.—The Senate was in secret session to day, on the Tax Bill. In the House nothing of importance was done. Mr. Swan moved a suspension of the rule to offer a joint resolution looking to the withdrawal of our Commissioners from Great Britain. Two-thirds not voting to suspend the rules, the motion was lost.

From Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 4.—Everything quiet to-day. But few boats are in sight. Nothing new from the Yazoo. A flag of truce was sent down to-day by the enemy. Its mission has not transpired.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON April 5.—Important movements are taking place here, but for military reasons no particulars can yet be telegraphed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,
WILMINGTON, April 3rd, 1863.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL FREIGHTS carried by trains of other roads, running on this track by permission, must be prepaid before the departure of the train from the point of shipment

Any such train coming on to this Road to haul troops or freight, will be allowed the proportion of the income of such train as agreed to and fixed upon at the Augusta Convention in Dec., 1862. (viz: one-eighth.) This will not effect any special agreement heretofore made for a specific purpose, or for a limited time. It will, however, govern in the payment for the transportation of troops and their baggage, and one-fourth of the income of any freight train will be the maximum allowance to the train for hauling from the first of April, inst.

S. L. FREEMONT,
April 7-3t Chief Eng. & Sup't.

LACK & FARRISS;
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY TWO WEEKS SINCE FROM THE subscriber, WILLIAM, a yellow boy nearly white, about 12 years old. Said boy is bound to me by his mother Mary Revells, formerly lived in Hillsboro', and I am informed has been to Camp Holmes and gone off with a white man from there, he passing as a white boy. I will pay the above reward for any information that will lead to his apprehension.

J. M. HARRIS.
April 7-2w

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMAN (NORTH CAROLINIANS) of the Confederate Army, both handsome and intelligent, desire to enter into a correspondence with a view to matrimony. Any young and intelligent ladies, with prepossessing appearances, will find it to their interest to address J. H. EATON and T. N. EDWARDS, Co. A, 14th N. C. Troops, Fredericksburg, Va.
March 26-1w*

Headquarters Camp of Instruction,
RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 304.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ACCORDING to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.
J. C. PEIRCE, Adjutant. March 30-3t

N.B.—All the North Carolina papers copy three times and send bills to Progress office.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 4.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$8
Dried	$3
BACON—Hog round	90c—$1
BEEF	30c
BEESWAX	80c
BEANS	$4
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1.25
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$4
CORN—per Barrel	$17 50@$12
CHICKENS	$1
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY——Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	80c
MOLASSES	$7@$8
MEAL	$4
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$7
" Stock	$3 50
" White Table	$4
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT	$12 50
SUGAR—Brown	$1
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	75c
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	John W Hinton	H MacRae
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales		
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	Robert H Gray	C C Cole
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	Robert F Armfield	John Ashford
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	Wm A Jenkins	W L Saunders
47	Geo H Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanbook
51	Hector McKethan		
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	Alfred H Belo	M T Smith
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spane

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 64th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned.

J. P. H. BUSH.
March 17-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

CIRCULAR.

BUREAU FOR CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, March 30, 1863.

IN VIEW OF THE DIFFICULTY OF DETERMining here whether exemptions and details asked for are lawful and necessary for contractors with the different Departments of the Government,

NOTICE

is hereby given to all concerned, that no such applications will hereafter be considered unless made through the officer with whom contracts are made, or upon his recommendation and certificate. At least, if this is impracticable, the contractor must state the reason why, and the name of the officer with whom he contracts, and the character and extent of the contract.

By order Superintendant:

A. C. JONES,
April 4 3t Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. G.

All the papers in the State please copy three times and send bills to Progress office.

Headquarters Examining Board,
AND ENROLLING OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1862.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford County, 103d & 104th Reg't, June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.
Feb 12-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

BOOK LOST.

ON MARKET SQUARE, ON THE MORNING OF the 3d April, an ACCOUNT BOOK, containing receipts. Any person finding the same will please leave it at the Progress office. THOMAS RAIT.
April 4-3t*

TO RENT,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A COMFORTable Dwelling and out buildings near Central Depot, Raleigh, N. C. Apply to N. C. Railroad Agent, at his office. April 4-1w*

50 SHOE MAKERS WANTED.

50 SHOE MAKERS ARE WANTED TO MAKE PEG SHOES for the army.

R. H. ROUNTREE & CO.,
April 4-1w* Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomeroy, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.

G. M. ISLEY.
March 5-1m*

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf.

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

TWO SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE SOUTHERN BORN MEN, OVER 45 years, can get very liberal pay to serve as SUBSTITUTES. For particulars, call at the
March 28-2w* PROGRESS OFFICE.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 2-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, discribing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

REWARDS.

LOST.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2ND, BEtween the Planter's Hotel and the Post Office, or on Market Square, a POCKET BOOK containing nearly $175. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the PLANTER'S HOTEL or PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 3-tf

600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of bearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well-grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either. BALDY A. CAPEHEART.
Feb 25-tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. HARDEE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863.

J. B. FRANKLIN,
Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.
March 13-1m*

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE —— February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail feels, or the negro will be disposed of according to law.

W. S. YOUNG,
March 19-tf Louisburg, N. C.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL living in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh. J. M. HARRIS,
Feb 3-2m Agent for State.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT			7.30	A. M.
Eastern	"	"	7.30	"
Fayetteville	"	"	8.30	"
Western	"	"	11	"
Augusta	"	"	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at			12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at			5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at			11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at			11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at			12	M
Northern mail closes daily at			9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at			9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at			9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at			9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at			9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at			2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at			8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at			9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at			1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at			1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. R. PENTRESS.
March 16-3m.] Raleigh, N. C.

FARM WANTED.

THE SUBCRIBER DESIRES TO RENT A TWO OR three horse FARM within ten miles or less of Raleigh. Apply immediately to. R. H. ROUNTREE.
April 6-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27-tf Near Towles.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M. Y." Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$5 00
Two days	1 50	One month	9 00
Three days	2 00	Two months	15 00
Four days	2 50	Three months	25 00
Five days	3 00	Six months	40 00
One week	3 50	Twelve months	60 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squared will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

THE COMPLETE MATCH MACHINE AND A large stock of Match materials, with full instructions to use them. This Machine is warranted to cut twenty-seven thousand boxes in eight hours. I sell only because my health wont admit of continuing the business. For particulars, address B. SLATER,
April 4-3t Salisbury, N. C.

Charlotte Bulletin and Richmond Examiner copy 3 times and send bills to Progress.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

20 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR sale. Apply to the Editor of the PROGRESS.
April 4-tf

SWEEDS IRON AND SUGAR FOR SALE.

I AM RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF SWEEDS IRON and a few barrels of choice BROWN SUGAR at my store, three miles west of Smithfield. Small advance on cost asked. W. H. AVERA,
Smithfield, N. C.

P. S.—I would be pleased to buy North Carolina Factory Goods, to be paid for in Cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. W. H. A.
March 26-2w*

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS. ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

nov. 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF VALUABLE IMPORTED DRUGS
AND
TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED
AT
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING, viz:

10 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda.
10 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases.
200 Ounces Quinine.
150 lbs Gum Camphor.
3 0 lbs Copperas.
300 lbs Extract Logwood.
Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Cases.
2 Gross Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap.
2 Gross English Tooth Brushes.
Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shousong and Congou Tea, in chests and half chests.
10 Gross Matches; 6 doz. Henry's Calcined Magnesia.
24 Doz. Fine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India Rubber.
500 lbs Black Pepper.
Gum and Powdered Opium; Ipecac; Dover's Powders; Chloroform; Salad Oil; 200 lbs Flowers Sulphur.
28 lb Bottles Balsam Copaiba.
English Blue Mass and Calomel, in jars and pound packages; 25 lbs Chlorate Potass, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchasers.

Daily expected a supply of SUGAR and COFFEE.
March 17-3w

Standard, Biblical Recorder, Spirit of the Age and Register, copy.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Fluid—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

T. J. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAG business at their old stand as heretofore, in all it various branches. Feb 7-3m

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year - - -		$8 00
" " Six months - - -		5 00
" " Three months - -		3 00
" " One month - - -		1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order; or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Army Letters.—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

Coersive legislation will never make a people patriotic, and if a supply of provisions for the next year is to depend upon legislative enactments concerning the culture of cotton and tobacco, our condition is pitiable indeed. Religious and temperance fanatics have attempted to legistate mankind into their creeds, but force never makes a man pious or temperate. Our Legislature passed a law to prevent the distillation of grain into whisky, but it is a dead letter on the statute book, for it is well known that grain is being distilled in various sections of the State and we are not aware that any effort is even being made to suppress it.

Virginia has passed a law to prevent the culture of tobacco, but we have no idea that it will be regarded. We must depend upon the moral virtue of the people, and if we have not the patriotism in our hearts no amount of legislation will put it there. Without a good crop of grain the coming year there is great danger of our subjugation, and if subjugated those who are so selfish and so foolish as to plant cotton and tobacco, may sow but they will not reap, for if the cause be lost all we have is lost with it.

Public opinion is the most potent power that can be brought against those who would sacrifice the cause of the country now for gain, and let the patriotic masses bring it to bear upon those who are so lost to every patriotic impulse as to plant tobacco or cotton for gain, this year. We learn that there is much excitement in Granville and Franklin on the subject of tobacco and, that preparations are making to cultivate large crops. We had hoped that this was not so, but it comes to us from so many different sources that we are bound to believe it, and the belief gives us pain. We had hoped the people of those patriotic counties, whose sons have rushed to the battle-field, were capable of more sacrifices, but it seems the present high prices for tobacco are too tempting for them. We suppose they expect to raise tobacco, make money and buy grain. They may be mistaken in this. Some, we learn, go so far as to say they would not plant tobacco but for the fact that their neighbors will cultivate it, and that because their neighbors do wrong they must do wrong. Upon the same principle any man would be justified in robbing or murdering because his neighbor had been guilty of the same crimes. *We admonish every man that the country expects him to do his duty in this trying time, and he who plants cotton or tobacco for the purposes of gain, this year, is as really an enemy to the South as though he were in the Yankee army with a musket in his hand.* And the odium that will attach to those who thus desert their country in this trying hour will follow their children and their children's children for generations to come.

We appeal to every man in North Carolina, who has a farm, to raise grain and provisions. The profits on these will be large enough, and the army must be fed or we are a subjugated and ruined people. Plant corn, potatoes, peas, beans, anything and everything that can be made to feed man and beast, for all such productions will be needed and will command high prices.

We have no doubt but President Davis spoke truly when he said we were in the last year of the war, but as to how it is to terminate no one can foresee. We have no fear that our armies in the field will ever be subjugated, but we honestly believe that unless the hellish spirit of speculation can be suppressed and the hands and laborers of our farmers devoted entirely to grain and provisions, the present season, we are a subjugated and ruined people. We say this not to dispirit but to arouse our people to action. It is not soldiers we want—our armies in the field are unconquerable—we want meat and bread, and if these be neglected all else must fail.

We have a number of bloods in North Carolina that are mortally offended every time any one has the self-respect to repel an insult from South Carolina or Virginia. We disclaim any prejudice against either of these States, but it is well known that the people of both are great on "family," and that their citizens—men and women—are accustomed to speak sneeringly and contemptuously of our people. We know this is no time to allude to these things, and we would not did not self-respect compel us to do so.

Not only are we ridiculed, sneered at and made fun of by the "bloods," braggarts and upstarts of our sister States, but we have a foreign and exclusive element here at home who hold up their hands in holy horror every time a true son of the State attempts to defend her fair fame against the unprovoked assaults of the unworthy sons of her sisters.

South Carolina money has always been current in this State, and since the commencement of the war we not only take their bank paper but also their city and corporation shinplasters. We do this because we suppose they are as good as our own, and because we feel it to be our duty to sustain each other in every possible way during the continuance of the present struggle. But how is this kindness of ours reciprocated? Our officers and soldiers are stationed around Charleston—met on unguarded country—all the that North Carolina Treasury Notes are not only refused by these chivalrous "Carolinians," but that in many instances those who offer them are rudely insulted, and when they ask for an explanation they can get none. Why is this? North Carolina bank paper and Treasury Notes are higher to-day in the Richmond and New York markets, the money barometers of the continent, than the paper of any other Southern State, and yet they are contemptuously thrown aside in the chivalrous State of South Carolina, who boasts that she commenced the war. Refused from our soldiers who are there to defend the proud city of Charlestown! This conduct is mean and contemptible, and we denounce it, and will add that we have more respect for those people in South Carolina that refuse our currency when offered by our brave boys, than for the toadying sycophants here at home who attempt to defend them.

Some of our papers are not only the apologists of those who mistreat us, but they have even denied that our currency is refused in South Carolina. We copy the following communication from the Wilmington *Journal* of Saturday as additional evidence that our Treasury Notes are refused by almost everybody at Charleston:

"The Charleston *Courier* of yesterday, in remarking upon the complaints made that North Carolina Treasury Notes are refused in South Carolina, seems to question the correctness of the report, asks for correct information and refers to an article taken from the *Observer*, stating that a friend "now in South Carolina writes that North Carolina Treasury Notes passed freely everywhere he had been." If so, his experience was very different from mine or of that of any person I have ever heard speak on the subject. My experience was to have North Carolina Treasury Notes not only refused, but the refusal was made in a rude and offensive manner, one by no means calculated to generate a kindly feeling towards the people of that State, and I only wonder that the subject should be one of question now, for they have always refused North Carolina money at Charleston, while South Carolina money has always passed freely both in and out of banks in this State, as the Treasury Notes of the State of South Carolina and city of Charleston do up to the present time. N. C."

Speculation is fearfully on the increase. Men, women and children seem to have gone crazy, and every one that has a few dollars in currency is investing it in cotton, tobacco, bacon, breadstuffs or something that will "pay." The Jews and Gentiles that are sucking the life blood of the Confederacy by speculation, are the worst enemies we have, and the government must put them down or be put down by them. Just now there is great enquiry for cotton and tobacco, not that those who buy want or need these articles but because they have Confederate money and want to get clear of it. This is the truth, and the truth might as well be told. If, therefore, the government wants to protect its currency it must suppress speculation, for there is no other way to do it. Either the speculators or the government has got to be put down, and it is for the government to say which.

From Charleston.

The enemy are massing in heavy force in front of Charleston and an attack is immediately expected—In addition to the dispatch to the press, a private dispatch was received in this city yesterday from a distinguished source in South Carolina, stating that the enemy's iron clads had appeared off the city and that troops had been landed at Cole's Island, at the mouth of Stono river, some twenty miles South of Charleston. We may get further news before going to press.

Our impression is that the notice of Burnside being sent to the West, in the Northern papers, was only a *ruse*, and that he will turn up at Charleston, provided the city is attacked.

From Washington, N. C.

We have news from Washington as late as Saturday. Gen. Hill was investing the town, having planted guns on the river below the town so as to prevent any passing up or down. The steamboat *Louisiana* had been sunk by our guns. A demand had been made on the enemy to remove the women and children from the town, but they made no answer to the demand. There had been no fighting up to Saturday beyond occasional cannonading, both sides having heavy guns. There are some two thousand negroes there which the enemy had tried to get off but failed, and if Gen. Hill takes the town he will bag the whole concern. The enemy's force there is small it is thought, probably two thousand. Of ours we prefer not to speak. We are confident Gen. Hill has the enemy in a tight place and we look for favorable results. These facts are obtained from a reliable source.

AFTER THE SPECULATORS.—At the cargo sale at Wilmington, last week, things went on swimmingly until the sale was about to close, when a squad of men with muskets appeared at the door and demanded that all men under forty show their "papers."—About half a regiment, more or less, failed to produce their "protection," and were marched off by the guard.

We learn that two or three were taken off the cars here yesterday, by order of the Commandant of Conscripts, some of whom, after examination, were released and others retained.

We would have no man deprived of his liberty without just cause, but we verily believe that speculators and extortioners will conquer the government and betray the cause of the South if not speedily put down.

ATTEND TO THE GARDENS.—Now is the time to look to the gardens. Every inch of soil should be made to yield to the utmost. Vegetables will command a high price in this market the coming season, and every person in the city or the vicinity that has a garden should make the most of it. Rely upon it meat will be scarce and hard to get before the summer is gone. With an abundance of vegetables and a little meat we can get along. Remember this and raise vegetables.

A WORD TO OUR TRADESMEN.—While we are abusing the people of South Carolina for not taking our currency, we find that some of our shopkeepers refuse to take the small notes of South Carolina banks, though they are worth a premium of 60 per cent.—This is wrong, for if we expect them to take ours we must take theirs. The bills of all South Carolina banks, whether large or small, are good, and our people should not refuse them in trade. All such will be taken at the *Progress* office.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A WORD TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

RICHMOND, March 7th, 1863.

The subscriber has just returned from a second visit to Fredericksburg. The religious interest in Gen. Beauregard's brigade, in this city, is the most extensive army revival of which we have heard in the Confederacy. Exclusive of reclaimed backsliders—of those who have been savingly benefited, not stationed in the city, and of others still who have not made known their impressions—*one hundred and sixty soldiers* have enrolled their names as *professing religion* and members of the *Soldiers' Camp Church*. I entertain no doubt that hundreds of souls have been savingly impressed since the commencement of the meeting. When the anxious are called for at night, it is hardly extravagant to say that the gable end of the large church, quite out to the aisles, is crowded with religious enquirers. Not a day passes without conversions. It is pleasant to see the ministers of the four prominent Christian denominations of the country, with the heartiest Christian fellowship, communing at one time around the family altar, and co-working at another to lead enquiring souls to Jesus in the great congregation. The most valuable feature in this awakening lies in one fact: the interest of the meeting has steadily increased from the beginning. I found a considerable religious awakening on my first visit; left a much wider and deeper interest after ten days' labor; returned in a fortnight, and was glad to discover all the marks of a largely extended work of God; and upon closing a second week's co-operation with my brethren yesterday, left a work of grace every way deepening and extending.

I am charged by those who lead the meeting to solicit the prayers of all Christians in Richmond, that God would give heed to their daily supplication and spend out the glorious spirit of religious enquiry into adjacent brigades, and through the whole army and nation. I take the responsibility, unsolicited, to state to the Christians of this city the following facts:

The great congregation worships three times a day in the largest church in Fredericksburg—a sanctuary abundantly perforated by the shot and shell of the enemy, and, therefore, hardly comfortable with all the fuel that can be consumed—of dark walls and ceiling, and therefore very imperfectly lighted by half a hundred candles. For more than five weeks, to light and warm this house of God, in consequence of the most extravagant cost of the necessary materials, the soldiers have been drawing heavily upon their scanty pay, so greatly needed just now to enlarge their scanty rations. The whole Confederacy, and especially the whole Church of God, has the deepest interest in the progress of this good work in the army. It is highly probable that these religious exercises will be kept up for some time to come.

If any Christian brother or friend of the country entertains such views in the premises as shall prompt him to leave a few dollars at my disposal, in the drug-store of Adie & Gray, on Main street, I promise to see the same discreetly expended in promoting the comfortable condition of that sanctuary, where God is daily dispensing such rich blessings, both upon His Church and our Confederate cause.

J. C. STILES.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE—GOV. BONHAM'S MESSAGE.

The South Carolina Legislature assembled, at the call of the Governor, on Friday last. We copy the following from the Message of Gov. Bonham relative to Cotton planting and speculators:

It is much to be feared that while your Act to limit the production of cotton to three acres to the full hand will restrain such as having overflowing granaries contemplate withholding their grain from market and planting cotton almost exclusively, it has yet induced many, as I am informed, who purposed planting little if any cotton, to plant the full number of acres allowed by law. And this is justified upon the ground that your statute is equivalent to an announcement by the chosen Representatives of the people that such a course is not unpatriotic. If this feeling prevails extensively, it will be readily perceived what must be the result. All fertilizers will be put on the cotton lands, to stimulate them to the highest production, while the corn lands will be thus proportionately impoverished. In my first message, in January last, in commending to your favorable consideration the Georgia law, I recommended a reduction of the number of acres below three. With the lights now before me, I recommend an amendment of your Act so as to prohibit the planting over a half, or at most one acre to the full hand, and that the hands to be enumerated shall only be such as work in the crop. I invite your first attention to this subject, and recommend, in the event a further restriction is imposed, that the two Houses ratify the Act immediately after its passage.

The spirit of speculation has recently made such alarming strides in this State as to render your interposition necessary to arrest the evil. Large sums are invested in flour, corn, bacon and other articles of prime necessity, to the monopoly, almost, of such articles in certain sections of the country, and they are withheld from market, or are being exported beyond the limits of the State, to the great enhancement of prices, and to the manifest injury of the consumers, especially the families of those whose producing force is in the army. Under these circumstances, I have called into exercise the power conferred upon me by the Constitution, to prohibit for thirty days, the exportation of provisions from this State, but with some modifications which I felt were due to our sister States and the Confederate Government. I have not gone, so far, beyond the retention of these articles within the limits of the State, and your action is requisite to enable me to carry fully into effect this clause of the Constitution, as also to continue the prohibition without interruption, if you should deem it advisable. I recommend the passage of an Act which will authorize the Governor, through proper agents, to dispose, at their market value, of such articles as have been or may be seized *in transitu*, and after paying all expenses incurred out of the proceeds, to retain a certain proportion, to be distributed among the Soldiers' Boards of Relief, the remainder to be returned to the owner—or such other appropriate legislation as you may deem better adapted to the case. I also recommend that you adopt some legislation to arrest the purchase and monopoly of articles of prime necessity, even when it is not intended to export them beyond the limits of the State. The monopoly and withholding from market of supplies is most detrimental to the true interests of the whole country, now involved in such a war as has not been seen in modern times.

THE YAZOO PASS ROUTE.

There has been some misfiication about the locality and character of this Yankee route for reaching the rear of Vicksburg, and we have been compelled to study diligently all the intelligence communicated by piecemeal, both by our own and the Federal papers, to get a clear idea of the whole route.

It commences near Helena, Ark., (on the opposite or east side of the river, of course) where the Yazoo Pass connects the Mississippi with the Coldwater river, through Moon lake. The distance from the Mississippi to the Coldwater, by this pass, is about twenty miles—a very tortuous and narrow channel, only navigable when the Mississippi is quite high and its waters pour through the lowlands of this region. The Coldwater river empties into the Tallahatchie, and the Tallahatchie into the Yazoo. The whole distance by this route from the Mississippi to the mouth of the Yazoo, in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, is some five hundred miles, and over one-half of it, or to the mouth of the Tallahatchie, it is easily obstructed. The Yankee vessels were weeks engaged in working their way through, and in some places did not make [illegible] miles per day. [illegible] appear [illegible] reached the [illegible] hood, where [illegible] the Confederate [illegible] that handled them so roughly. Our [illegible] says that they have [illegible] attempt to get through by this route, after reaching a wide channel and good navigation. Of this we have still some doubts, for they had evidently gotten themselves into "a fix" from which a backout was about as hazardous and difficult as an advance in the teeth of formidable opposition.

Greenwood Landing, which seems to be the location of the Confederate batteries, is in Carroll county, about thirty miles W. S. W. from Grenada, and near Vaiden, on the Mississippi Central railroad. It is also near the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yalobusha rivers, which form the Yazoo.

It has been asked, why should the Yankees attempt this long, laborious and difficult route to reach the rear of Vicksburg, when they might have done so by going *up* instead of *down* the Yazoo—going thirty or forty miles instead of five hundred? The answer is, because they had found out by previous experience that they *could not* go up the Yazoo. They tried this several months ago, and were repulsed, having one of their "rams" blown up, and suffering other serious loss. We trust that the route down the Yazoo will prove a still more disastrous failure.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

GEN. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.—In noticing the arrival in Savannah, some days ago, of this gentleman, we stated that he had tendered his services to Gen. Beauregard in any capacity in which it might be thought he could be useful to the country. We have since learned that Gen. Smith has determined to cast his lot among us, and to make Georgia his permanent home in the future. We congratulate our people upon the acquisition of such a citizen—a gentleman of such high character and ability, and capable of rendering so much useful service to the State.

Having graduated with distinction at West Point, and served the country a number of years in the army, Gen. Smith resigned his commission and accepted the position of Superintendent of Streets and Lanes in the City of New York, at a salary of $12,000 per annum. He discharged the duties of this office with signal ability and honesty, brought confusion out of the chaos that prevailed everywhere in the city, and at length came to be regarded as about the only honest official in that crowded den of thieves and plunderers. When the present war broke out, he offered his services to President Davis, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in eluding the spies set to watch him, and escaped across the border in disguise. After serving in the army nearly eighteen months, during which time his wonderful administrative ability was everywhere visible, it became necessary, in the opinion of his friends, that he should withdraw from the service, not, however, because he had been overslaughed by the promotion of others, as has been reported, but for reasons which, if known, would be considered satisfactory to every unprejudiced mind.

Among officers capable of judging in such matters, Gen. Smith was regarded as the best administrator of the civil affairs of the army, so to speak, in the whole service. Indeed we recollect to have heard it remarked, by one high in position, that there is no post, either in the military or civil service, from Secretary of War down to an overseer of a road, whether it be to construct a fort, or open a mine, or build a railroad, or preside over its affairs when built that he is not capable of filling with credit to himself and advantage to his employers. It is for this reason that we would congratulate the people of Georgia upon the acquisition of so useful a citizen. Such a man—who is withal a loyal son of Kentucky—will make his mark wherever he may go.—*Savannah Republican.*

ABSENTEES FROM THE ARMY.—The following bill, in which officers of the army are specially interested, was passed by the Confederate Senate, Tuesday. It has to receive the concurrence of the House of Representatives, and the approval of the President before becoming a law, but will, doubtless, receive both, at an early day, as the evil sought to be corrected is one of growing magnitude:

A Bill to be entitled "An act to prevent the absence of officers and soldiers without leave.

1. *The Congress, etc., do enact*, That no officer or soldier of the army shall receive pay for any period during which he may be absent without leave or beyond the leave granted from competent authority according to the regulations of the army: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not affect sick and wounded officers and soldiers in hospitals.

2. In order to enforce the requirements of the foregoing section, it is hereby made the duty of commanding officers of companies to state upon the muster and pay rolls of their companies the length of time any officer or soldier has been absent therefrom without leave of competent authority since the previous payment, when the deduction of pay for such absence will be made by the quartermaster from the amount otherwise due the officer or soldier; and any commander of a company who shall fail to notice such absence on the muster and pay rolls of the company, shall be required to refund to the Government the amount forfeited by such officer or soldier, unless it shall already have been received from the officer or soldier so absent.

3. Officers shall certify, upon honor, on their pay accounts, whether they have or have not been absent without leave by competent authority within the time for which they claim pay; and, if absent without leave, they shall state in their certificates the time and period of such absences. In like manner commanding officers of companies shall certify, on honor, on their pay accounts that they have stated fully and correctly on the muster and pay rolls of their companies the length of time each officer and soldier of the company has been absent without leave since the last payment of the company.

4. That this act shall not be construed to relieve any officer or private from any other penalty to which he may be liable by existing laws or regulations.

THE COTTON FACTORIES.—The Milton *Chronicle* says:—"We have a rod in pickle for a Cotton factory in our mind's eye, the owner of which had his son detailed out of the army as an operative, and which factory evades the 75 per cent. law by bartering yarns for sugar, bacon, corn, wheat, flour, spirits of turpentine and cotton, while his "operative son buys yarns of his father and sells them at the tallest prices possible. Uncle Jesse Holmes has been peeping into things over there in Alamance, and as soon as he can put his hands on a copy of the conscript oath prescribed for cotton factory "exempts," a small earthquake will probably jar the factory of some one, in Alamance county, not far from Mr. E. M. H.'s."

SOLDIER ACCIDENTLY KILLED.—The Wilmington *Journal* of Saturday says:

As Company F, 10th Regiment, N. C. Troops, forming part of the garrison of this place, was falling in for dress parade yesterday evening, a rifle in the hands of one of the men was accidently discharged, and the ball went through the head of Edwin Walker, the man on the right of the company, killing him almost instantly. The affair was purely accidental.

At the service held by Bishop Atkinson at St. Mary's on Saturday, fourteen young ladies were confirmed. Bishop Atkinson preached at Christ Church on Friday morning, and not Friday evening as he had it yesterday. Four colored persons were confirmed on Sunday evening at the Church.

The following entitled "Watch," is beautiful—one of those little gems which touch the heart:

Mother! watch the little feet
Climbing over the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs,
Little feet will go astray,
Guide them, Mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me, this weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue
Prattling frequently and wild,
What is said and what is sung,
By the happy joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, O keep the young heart true,
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed,
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

FROM PONTCHATOULA, VICKSBURG, AND THE YAZOO.—Official information was received at headquarters, in this city, on Friday, of the successful attack of Lieut. Col. Horace H. Miller on the Yankees, in the town of Pontchatoula, La. Our troops were forced to retire from that place a short time previous, but reinforcements being promptly sent forward, Col. Miller was enabled to make an advance, and succeeded in driving the Yankees three miles below. The Yankees could not take time to remove their stores, but set fire to the depot, and burnt all together. The Yanks set fire to several houses, but the flames were extinguished by Col. Miller's men.

From Vicksburg we learn that the Yankee ram sunk by our batteries on Wednesday last, was the Lancaster—a first class gunboat. The craft that floated past the batteries in a crippled state, and towed ashore below by the Albatross, (one of the vessels that passed Port Hudson) turns out to be the ram Monarch. She is reliably reported to be a total wreck. So that makes six gunboats and a frigate lost by the Yankees within the past three months on the Mississippi river. The fools may hang on until they lose a dozen more, for our boys will plug them if they venture in range of our batteries. The hull of the Lancaster was not saved by the Albatross, as reported. The enemy have retreated from Deer Creek and Black Bayou. Col. Ferguson's force retains its position at the junction of the creek and Bayou.

No demonstrations have been made lately by the enemy against Fort Pemberton. The Yankees on the Tallahatchie seem to be waiting for reinforcements. The longer they keep off the worse it will be for them if they intend to fight at all. If they don't mean war, they had better double quick it out of those waters. Gen. Grant, by putting his foot in the Yazoo country, will be apt to have his head taken off at Washington.—*Jackson (Miss.) Crisis, 30th March.*

SUPPLIES OF PROVISIONS.

There are none so deaf as those who will not hear; none so blind as those who will not see. For some time past, we have urged the adoption of measures to ensure a supply of provisions for the poor of this city, in which class, we include all honest persons whose income is so limited as to be altogether inadequate to the purchase of subsistence at present rates. Our suggestions have been entirely unheeded. We have copied extracts from our exchanges, showing that the civil authorities and benevolent citizens of Georgia and other States, have taken this matter in hand, and organized associations to afford relief to needy persons, and especially to the families of absent soldiers. The object in presenting these extracts was to stimulate our people to similar action here, but no movement, whatever, has been made, so far as we know.

We were the more earnest, because we felt confident that the clamor about an insufficient supply of food here, which had been so eagerly re-echoed by the Northern press, was not based upon fact. The supplies here are, and have been, ample, but owing to circumstances of a temporary nature, as we believe, have advanced in price beyond the reach of a considerable class of people. Everybody has perceived this state of things, but no one has undertaken to inaugurate measures that would afford relief in which hundreds would have cheerfully co-operated.

We refer to the subject again with the hope that we may impress upon our citizens the importance of the action indicated. If the civil authorities do not act, a few leading citizens may meet together, and put the ball in motion.

The plan adopted in Augusta, Atlanta, etc., is the formation of a fund, by subscription, to be expended under the direction of competent and trustworthy agents, in the purchase, at the lowest possible price, of the necessaries of life, to be sold at cost to indigent families—the subscriptions to be refunded at the close of the war. If this plan were adopted here, we believe that from one to two hundred citizens would subscribe $1,000 each, thereby ensuring a fund which, with proper management, would furnish a constant supply of food at reasonable prices to the poor. We care not what plan is adopted, but we hope that something will be done.—*Rich. Whig of Saturday.*

The "Situation" in Tennessee.

The *Rebel* of the 3rd has the following:

The movements of Rosecrans are watched at the present moment with greater interest than those of his predecessors elicited. We expressed the opinion upon the reception of certain rumors of a retrograde movement on his part, that no such design was really meditated. It was barely possible that a junction with Grant and the abandonment of Middle Tennessee might have crossed the wily brain of Rosecrans; but operations towards North Alabama, via Columbia and Pulaski, were out of the nature of the case. There was a time when the possession of territory merely conveyed an idea of subjugation. But that time has passed. Are the districts of Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, and this State subdued because they are occupied? On the contrary, they are even more loyal than ever. That period has been reached where nothing but the defeat of our armies will effect anything for the cause of extermination.

Rosecrans knows this full well; and if he did not an advance upon Huntsville would be still a military inexpedient. To effect it he must carry the railroad literally on his back, that is, he must so reconstruct and protect it as he moves forward, as to leave his rear in perfect railway communication. Can he do this? The answer is best given by Gen. Forrest and Gen. Van Dorn.

Again, suppose he succeeds by overpowering numbers to guard his line of communication, and advances into North Alabama; he leaves the army of Middle Tennessee meanwhile, far behind him, to take Nashville, to go into Kentucky, or to do any other thing which its Generals may devise.

The result of these conclusions is that Rosecrans must advance on our front somewhere; and when he does we will whip him.

The Associated Press of the South has sent an experienced telegraphist to the front of our army in Middle Tennessee.

"Blind Tom," the African pianoist, was giving concerts in Atlanta last week.